

EDITORIALS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The reporters and correspondents do not seem to be equal to the task of adequately setting forth the glories of the Centennial Exhibition, and here is a suggestion of the cause, as given by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Times—"There has been a general complaint about the poor letters that are written from this Exposition. But let those same grumblers pay their fifty cents apiece, and walk through the turnstiles. Let them take the West End railway that carries passengers around the grounds for five cents each. Let them begin to count on their fingers the 170 different places of interest marked down on the map. Then by the time they have walked through ten miles of machinery, and between acres of paintings, and over leagues of floors covered with beauty, elegance, utility and grandeur, they will gasp in wonder and never again criticize us pitiful pen-wielders, who are like the most microscopic mites, endeavoring at one bite to take in a whole cheese. We can not describe it in total, and any one item is insignificant when compared with the vastness of the whole."

—Miss Jennie Mandle, a pretty but giddy girl of eighteen, a farmer's daughter of Coopersville, Pa., visited a friend in Philadelphia, got acquainted with a "nice" but unprincipled young man named Charles Watkins, was seduced by him, but afterwards married to him. He visited her father's house, got into quarrels with her father and brothers, and killed two of her brothers, and fatally wounded her father, while they were at work in the field.

—A correspondent of the New York World solves the fast driving problem in this way—"Five miles an hour is the best speed attainable by an average modern improved policeman, and is also the limit set by law to fast driving. Now, when a policeman sees a carriage pass him, all he has to do is to run after it; if he can catch up to it the driver is going slow enough, and is not an offender, but if the policeman can not catch him, it follows that he is driving more than five miles per hour, and it becomes the policeman's duty to arrest him." That is just the way. Those whom he can catch he should not arrest, but those whom he can't catch it is his duty to arrest. Let him do his duty, if he can.

—"M." in the Cleveland Herald eulogizes the Methodist preachers of the "good old times," now dead and gone, and says, "I have sometimes thought that if these sainted old preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who have gone to their long homes beyond the grave, were permitted to look down over the battlements of heaven, as I believe they are, and witness the services called worship in some of our modern Methodist churches, their astonishment, and wonder, and indignation would know no bounds. Rose-colored essays, manuscript sermons, responsive reading, quartette choirs, and other abominations and desecrations would fill them with dismay and apprehension for the spiritual life and perpetuity of any church that had strayed so far from the old landmarks of Methodism."

—The Sacramento Record-Union says, "Notwithstanding Col. Merritt alleges that he drove back eight hundred Cheyennes to Red Cloud Agency, it appears that nearly the whole band have gone off to join the Sioux, and so far as can be gathered have succeeded in effecting the junction. It is rather remarkable that though General Terry finds it impossible to effect a union with Crook, the Indians continue to march all over the country without let or hindrance, and form as many unions as they please, just as though there were no troops in their neighborhood."

—A Saratoga dispatch to the New York Herald says the crew of Union College came on the grand stand, naked to within nine inches of their loins, and mingled with and chatted freely to the ladies. The dispatch continues—"It certainly was rather a bewildering spectacle to see four men so perilously near to utter nudity, talking with an entire unconcern to their appearance before the many delicate and blushing sylphs on the grand stand. It would hurt these

valiant oarsmen little of they contrived to don a light gauze shirt and save their skins from wearing the complexion of a red Indian."

—"Sojourner Truth," an old negress well known in the States, died recently in Michigan.

—Exchanges say Sidney Rigdon died in Alleghany County, N. Y., July 14.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer says a wealthy ice-packer of Dayton has generously offered to distribute among the poor of the city—next Winter—all the surplus ice left at the close of the season.

—The Cincinnati Times terms Harry Eytinge "the best elocutionist of the age."

—The Sacramento Record-Union says, "The alleged pardon of Avery, the convicted whiskey thief, by the President, goes far to confirm the suspicion that Grant is resolved to injure the republican party as much as possible during the remainder of his term. For the last month about every public act of his has had the same tendency."

—The men employed by the Liverpool Omnibus Company want Sunday to themselves, so a number of them recently took out a summons against the manager of the company for breaking the Sabbath day.

—The Crook City Tribune says, "It is the pride of 'Aunt Sally' that she was the first pale face woman to enter the Black Hills."

—Large quantities of dead fish, "of the sucker variety," are floating down the Potomac, supposed to have been killed by the heat. The heat can be forgiven if it will kill off a number of creatures, floating hereabout, "of the sucker variety."

—Mrs. Mary Ball, of Warwick, N. Y., had a tooth drawn, and suffering from a nervous spasm went to sleep in the dentist's chair, a sleep from which she never awoke.

—The San Francisco Chronicle has the following—"San Diego, July 26.—Owing to the oppressive tax on flour and provisions the people are living on beef and mescal entirely in Lower California. Instead of filling up and progressing the country is retrograding, and there is much suffering for the want of the necessities of life."

—Edwin Booth's estate paid a dividend of 5½ per cent. The unsecured claims filed amounted to \$250,000.

—Zibe Bangler, a youth of ten years, at Long Branch, playfully pointed a shot gun at his sister Phronid, 16 years old, pulled the trigger, and shot her. She died instantly.

—Mrs. Dom Pedro is reported not to have been struck with admiration over President Grant's social qualities. The President is certainly a very different sort of a man to her mercurial husband. The Chicago Times remarks that on the occasion of a recent dedication the President did her the honor to escort her through the grounds, of which occasion she is represented as remarking in this way, "General Grant is a very silent gentleman. He walked with me at the dedication. I wanted to talk as we went along. I was not a doll baby to be carried an hour or two and say nothing. But he would not say anything to me at all. So I said to him something, and he replied yes or no, and did not even look at me. At last I gave it up, and he did not say any more words to me. Oh! I was so glad when it was over; he was so very silent."

—M. D. Conway says of the eloquent Pere Hyacinthe (Loyson) and his experience at Geneva—"But it is safe to say that with all the personal regard felt for Mr. and Mrs. Loyson their new-old Catholic movement in Geneva is regarded as the most conspicuous failure of our time. It has grown weaker and weaker every day in Geneva, where not even the eloquence of its representative can now attract a good popular audience. In truth the good father has been a disappointment, not only to those who invited him to Geneva, but to on-lookers, who anticipated a sort of religious revolution from his going there. It was believed that he meant to be the exponent of some new religious idea, and it has been a serious disappointment to find that his idea of reformation extends no farther than the claim that a Catholic priest is entitled to a wife."

A GULLIVERIAN STORY.

THE New York Sun's London correspondent gives a sensational relation of an alleged passage under the channel between England and France, stating that the secret was recently revealed to the British Government, by Mr. Fleetwood Heald, senior partner of the firm of Glyn, Jansen, Gericault & Heald, bankers, Strand, Heald being the sole surviving partner of the old firm, who were formerly importers.

The strange story claims that at the period of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the tower and chateau of Gericault, at St. Nicole, France, belonged to the Sieur Jules de Gericault. His nephew, Josceline, got into difficulties with the Government through resisting the brutalities to the Protestants, and an attempt was made to arrest him, but he took refuge with Jules, who hid him in "Gericault's Hope," a cavern that went under the sea, known only to Jules, giving him material for food and light. That night the chateau was burned by the troops, and half in fear, Josceline went further into the cavern, which he explored a long way, until finally he heard faint and muffled voices on the other side of a wall of chalk, which he cut through, finding himself in a smuggler's cave in Kent, England, the cave being the property of Farmer Heald. Josceline Gericault married the farmer's daughter, and the two families after a while did a great smuggling business, and grew very rich, by means of the submarine tunnel, the existence of which was confided, for much of the time, only to the eldest son of each of the two families. Years ago the smuggling was discontinued. It is related that a French officer was once taken through the tunnel, a rift in the bed of chalk, and that Napoleon I. had an idea of its existence, but failed to learn definitely its locality and other particulars. This is the substance of this very strange and most unlikely story, which may serve the purpose of a passing sensation.

A POLYGAMIST IN CONGRESS—HOW IS IT?

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean, a stiff Republican journal, devotes a portion of its space to questions and answers. The following is one of the questions—

"How is it that the Republicans in their platform denounce the system of polygamy so strongly and at the same time admit one of the principal and most influential Mormons, such as Cannon, into Congress, and appear to show favor to him by presenting his pet schemes for perpetuating the monstrous crime in this enlightened age?"

To which the following answer is given—

"The right of representation has always been regarded in this country as the highest right of the citizens, and it is the right of the citizens to choose such representatives as they see fit to select. While the House of Representatives has the right to determine the qualifications of its own members, it has not the power to prescribe what religious faith these members shall adopt. If California chooses to send a Mongolian to Congress, Congress would have no more right to oust him than if the State should send an Irish Catholic rather than a follower of Confucius. The Mormons are in the majority in Utah, and there, as everywhere else in this country, majority rules."

There are certain qualifications required of members or delegates to Congress, all of which qualifications the delegate from Utah evidently possesses, otherwise it is not supposable that he would have been allowed to sit two terms in the House to represent this Territory. The opposition to his taking his seat has been manifestly of such a frivolous, malevolent, persecutive character that the House has very properly attached little or no weight to it.

The Inter-Ocean truly says that Congress has nothing to do with a man's religion, whatever he may profess or practise, or whether he has a religion or not. If the present delegate from Utah is a polygamist, as is assumed in the question above, and his polygamy is a

matter of religion to him, then it inevitably follows that Congress has nothing to do with his marriage relations, for although there is a law of Congress against polygamy, there is also an express constitutional provision that Congress shall make no law concerning an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

As the polygamy of the "Mormons" is undoubtedly and is known and acknowledged to be a part of the religion of that people, it necessarily follows that Congress has nothing whatever to do with that people's domestic relations of that character, or any one of that people, whether he be delegate to that body, or only an ordinary citizen.

Polygamy is not of itself either a crime or a monstrous crime. It is no crime of any degree. On the contrary, like all other honorable marriage, it is a virtue, and with the "Mormons" is a high religious duty under certain circumstances.

GOOD CROPS.

PERSONS who knew this city a few years ago and have been away from it for that time, are surprised, when they revisit it, at the increase in its growth and development. Constant residents notice the same facts, if they are not quite so striking to them because of every day familiarity.

But it is not the city alone that has grown and prospered. The country has been settled, improved, and developed in a corresponding degree. Large stretches of land have been taken up and cultivated and made to produce grain and grass and fruit and vegetables to a surprising extent. Indeed people who knew the country settlements and their surroundings years ago, and have not seen them for years, would be surprised to see them now, and to note, as they instinctively would do, the marked enlargement of the settlements and the spreading out of farms where formerly it was deemed impracticable to make farms and successfully cultivate them.

Take a trip on the Utah Southern, or the Utah Central, or the Utah Northern, those of our citizens who have kept close to the city for five to ten years, and they will hardly be prepared to find such extensive stretches of the country taken up and put under cultivation.

There does seem to be this year a more than ordinary breadth of land in grain, and a very large amount of it is white already to harvest. Much of it has been cut, and much more ought to be immediately, judging by a casual look at it from a distance. Most of the wheat is too far advanced for the thunder showers to do any harm, except to lay it.

There is not only a large amount of land in grain, but the general report seems to be that there is an abundant harvest of small grain, corn, hay, potatoes, etc., particularly of wheat and hay, in some settlements perhaps twenty-five per cent. above the usual yield. While the complaint is in the city that there are more hands than there is work for them to do, the complaint is reversed in many of the settlements, where there is a lack of hands to get in the harvest at the time it should be got in and made secure.

The fruit prospects are not so good as the grain prospects, for what with codling moth, grubs of various kinds, and other pests of that description, combined with late frosts, the crops of several sorts of fruit will be very light. The ravages of the codling moth among the apples extend every year into new fields, while the old fields do not improve, so that the apple crop, as a dependence for profit, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The peas and the native currants are badly affected with bugs, or worms, so as to very materially reduce the yield for table consumption.

Local and Other Matters

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 1.

Woman's Exponent for August 1 contains "St. George Temple," "R. S. Reports," "Woman's Voice," "Home Happiness," "Home Affairs," "Letter from Australia," "To Young Ladies on Dress," etc.

Nearly Well.—Thomas Lutey, who was so terribly injured on the

4th of July, has entirely recovered his sight, the wounds on his breast are healed up, and his arm is nearly well.—Ogden Junction, July 31.

A Useful Instrument.—Mr. John Olsen, of this city, has commenced the manufacture of galvanic batteries, especially suited for medical purposes. He exhibited a specimen to us to-day, which worked admirably, admitting of a slight to a very powerful electric current.

Arrested.—Last night a couple of hackmen who were obstructing the entrance to the railroad depot, and making themselves otherwise obnoxious, were arrested. This is the commencement of the abatement of the hack and runner nuisance in that locality on the arrival of trains.

Centennial Fair.—The interest of the public in the Ladies' Centennial Fair continues almost unabated, and we understand it is the intention of the management to keep it open for some time yet. Those who have not yet seen the excellent display of home productions there exhibited should not fail to visit the Fair.

Fire.—On Saturday evening a barn on the premises of Mr. Fred. Lewis, 5th Ward, caught fire, completely consuming the roof and otherwise damaging the building. A couple of boxes of clothing, which had been placed temporarily in the barn while the house was being whitewashed, were also destroyed. The flames were extinguished by means of a force-pump and hose.

Drilling.—The Fire Brigade were out drilling yesterday evening. They rendered the ground and atmosphere moist on South Temple Street, between this Office and the Eagle Gate, by throwing a copious stream about from the hose. The officers and members of the brigade are deserving of credit for the readiness with which they invariably respond to every call for their services.

Buildings Progressing.—Mr. George Romney, the contractor who is erecting two stores for Mr. Thomas Jennings and one for Mr. Henry Dinwoodey, immediately east of the latter's furniture warehouse, First South Street, is pushing the work along, the walls of the first story are up and the iron columns of the fronts are in.

The stores in course of erection by Mr. H. W. Lawrence, immediately adjoining those already mentioned are in a similar state of progress.

Mortuary.—The following is the Sexton's report for July—

Males, 22; females, 11. Of these, adults 13; children 20.

Causes of death as reported—Lung disease, 8; scarlet fever, 5; bowel complaint, 4; dropsy, 3; old age, 2; measles, 1; Bright's disease of the kidneys, 1; chronic asthma, 1; effects of sunstroke, 1; paralysis, 1; heart disease, 1; abscess, 1; spasmodic laryngitis, 1; suicide, 1; not reported, 2; total interments, 33.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

From Box Elder.—The Honorable Lorenzo Snow, from Brigham City, is in town. Everything in that thriving little community is in a prosperous condition. The people have plenty of work and plenty of the necessities and many of the comforts of life, being unmoved by the fluctuations of trade or the present generally dull times. In Brigham City the principle of co-operation and self-sustenance is not a matter of absolute theory, but of a demonstrated fact. If the whole Territory were in a similar comparatively independent condition, Utah would present a much more desirable phase of material thrift and prosperity than she at present does, and if people in one place can become measurably self-sustaining, why not in other places where the material conditions are equally favorable.

At the present time the various branches of co-operative home industry connected with the Brigham City institution give employment to about three hundred persons. This is quite an excellent showing for so numerically limited a population.

An Alarming Report.—Yesterday there was a report current in the city that a letter had been received here from St. George, stating that news had reached the latter city that a company of Arizona missionaries, on their way to visit their friends in the north, had found, on the desert, the bodies of